HAWAIIAN INQUIRY. POINTS BROUGHT OUT BY THE SER. ATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Navni Officers Examined to Show the Great Importance of the Islands to the United States on a Permanent Naval Station, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15,-The Senate Committee investigating Hawalian affairs met this merning, and for the first time since they began work there was no witness to testify. It was thought that Lieut-Commander Swinburne would be present, but owing to illness he was again compelled to remain away. The committee put in much of the morning in conference over the testimony so far adduced and in a discussion of the latest message of the President, which contained the real news of the situation.

The appearance before the committee on Saturday of a naval officer whose testimony bere upon events of twenty years ago and the general subject of the importance of the sands from a commercial and naval standseint indicate that the committee will before about as broad as any person could wish. All here naval officers have told the committee of the importance of these islands from a naval standpoint, and the fact treaty with Hawaii under which Pearl Harbor was ceded to the United States for a term of years will soon expire, lends an additional importance to this kind of evidence. These naval officers are all of the opinion that aniess the United States is possessed of some solid and permanent foothold in the Pacific, the Government would be greatly crippled in use of war in which a naval demonstration in the Pacific was necessary. The kind of a stadion needed, they all said, was one that could be guarded by our own forces and under the absolute control of this Government. The sperience of naval officers who have served in Hawaiian waters leads them to believe that the foreign element there endeavoring to defeat an extension of the restraint after it shall have expired, which will be in less than two years. Proceeding upon this assumption these officers have endeavored to show the great importance of acting now in any that will frustrate such a calamity in the fature.

At 2 o'clock to-day Assistant Private Secreor a term of years will soon expire, lends an

ROUTELLE TO THE FRONT AGAIN. Another Fruitless Effort to Get His Ma waitan Resolution Sefore the House.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- After the call of committees for reports in the House to-day, without procuring any important results, Mr. Boutelle Hep. Mainel, having been recognized on a enestion of privilege, said: "I submit that the question of privilege is a

matter of higher preference than the order of the House. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to a ruling made by the Chair on Jan. 3 last, which covers this subject. The Chair then held that no technical operation of the rules of the House could deprive the House of the rights and privileges to consider a matter relating to its own privileges. The Chair held that the action of the Chair, in referring resolution of that character of high privilege to a committee, and the action of the commitcertain order of business, could not possibly deprive the House of the right to act upon it when the matter was called up. I desire to submit to the Chair that the events which have transpired within the last forty-eight hours have emphasized the situation I presented to e House last week in a very conspicuous and extreme manner. Mr. McMillin-Mr. Speaker, I demand the

Mr. McMillin-Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. Boutelle-I suggested, if the Chair will remember, the supposition that the President might send a message to Coarress, calling on this body to exercise its privilege in the constitutional mode and manner.

Mr. McMillin-I make the point of order that the gentleman from Maine is not stating any cuestion of privilege.

Mr. Boutelle-I cannot conceive that the gentleman from Tennessee desires to allow this Hawailan infamy to rest on the Demogratic party and the Government of the United states.

Mr. McMillin-We are trying to relieve the people from a burden of infamy in the shape of tariff taxation, and I demand the regular order.

order.
Mr. Boutelle—I say to the gentleman that if he and his associates persist in refusing to permit Congress to repudiate this infamous business, he is making the whole Government of the United States rest under this odium and Mr. McMillin—The gentleman is not stating

Mr. McMillin—The rentleman is not stating a question of privilege.

Mr. Boutelle—I demand the right of this House—of the Democratic majority of the House, unless it has lost its manhood—to exercise its privileges, and unload from the majority of this body the burden of outrage and disgrace that has been unlawfully incurred in its name. (Republican applause.)

The Speaker—There is no question before the House.

the House.

Mr. Boutelle—Mr. Speaker, it cannot be possible that the Chair desires to keep this burden of obloquy resting on the honor of this country, and that the nation shall be made to bear the odium—

The Speaker called Mr. Boutelle to order, but he continued in spite of the Speaker. "I enter my protest," he said, "against this denial of privilege as an outrage upon the honor of the United States and the dignity and privileges of Congress." Speaker-The gentleman from Maine

will resume his seat. There is some limit even to the right of a gentleman to violate the order of the House. The gentleman will take his seat. There must be somewhere the power in the majority of the House to enforce its own rules, and when gentlemen persistently vio-late the rules day after day there must be some remedy in the possession of the majority to protect itself from such violations. This ended the incident.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM HAWAIL They Tell in Most Interesting Language of the American Sentiment There.

MRS. DOLE'S LETTER. " HONOLULU, Dec. 8, 1893. "My DEAR FRIEND: We have received your letter of Nov. 17 and my husband and I thank you heartily for your expressions of sympathy. This is indeed a time when we need all the friends to stand by us. Mr. Cleveland's policy with regard to restoring the ex-Queen came upon us like a thunderbolt. It seemed to almost incredible that it could be so. But the

almost incredible that it could be so. But the Provisional Government is brave and strong and united, and it means to resist attacks from whatever source they come. I am proud of it even while I tremble.

But I do not—no, I cannot—believe that the President of my United States will ever instigate so disgraceful a deed as to send his nawy to fight americans who are delanding themselves in the holy cause of liberty! We feel now that the great American papelle are with us, and next to do do our trust is them. The way they have risen up in retucous wrath is a line thing to behold, and if Congress takes this thing in hand, as I believe the way they have risen up in restrous wrath is a line thing to behold, and if Congress takes this thing in hand, as I believe the way they have risen up in With reduced thanks for your sweet sympathy, and with sincere alone.

Prov MISINTER OF FINANCE S. M. DAMON.

PROM MINISTER OF FINANCE S. M. DAMON. This matter has given us all a great deal of consideration, and, while I am only voleing my own views in the matter. I feel that it is due to the duvisory Council, and perhaps to those of the public who are interested in the situation that some statement be made by an individual member of the Executive Council, who has siven the matter some thought and consideration.

straing wou will ask one more question.

A know you will ask one more question, and that is, what about Grosbam's letter? All it would be safe for me to say is, the public have answered it, and Fresident Cleveland reserves in soundon. The Provisional Government has come to stay, and in the mean time is a very literasted observer of Fresident Cleveland's opinion and the action of Congress. It is that when the American public has taken the interest that they have in us, no act injurious to us will be allowed to be commenced against us. We are safe in the hands of the American public to day. America is written from little island to the extreme limit of flawall. Tou cannot touch a spot on Hawaii but it is American in progress. It is American in overything. You cannot drive it away. There is no much living who can down American as no bawaiian. I feel to-day that I shall some day have the right, not because my lather and mother were Americans, to vote as a American day have the right, not because my lather and mother were Americans, to vote as a American stream hatlon.

Flood A TEN-YEAR-OLD ANGESTATIONIST.

PROM A TEN-VEAR-OLD ANNEXATIONIST. "My Dean Friend: Para and I wish you could be here now, it is so exciting. Everybody is taking about Coverand and politice, and I have just been telling papa that I want him to buy me a guid and fight him. It takes to be used to it. If Cleveland is like his pictures be

must be pretty short-winded, and would be knocked out first round. It has to neit him with a few occeanata. Would's til be fire if I could play David to Golfar Bloome? I think our big burning volcano. Kliauca, was intended for offering just men ascribers (P to I ele as Gleva, Gresh, and Paramount, with Liliuokaiani thrown in for flavoring. I guess Pele would think them the biggest and most acceptable pias that she over struck.

When I was down at Wing Wo Chang's store vesterday. I asked one of the clerks to which party did he belong and he squeezed up his oyes and said: I belong to Melican party. Melicans got pienty money. I likes President Dole, with his pig-tailed whiskers. In ofightee for Dam Biount and Kanaka Queen. I told him that I would swing on his pigtail if he did so. No you see how we feel down here on the Hawaiian problem. In the afternoon I went down to Brewer's wharf, where I waited for a steam launch to go to the Philadeiphia (Capt Barker is a danny Jim and invites me over ofton), and while waiting on the wharf I thought I would pump the native boatmen, and first they said they were all royalists, but before I boarded the launch they one and all said that they would be giad to have Kaiulaei Queeo, and then let her ask for annexation; but they didn't want missionary Americans doing it for them. So you see how encouraged we ought to feel.

"The Afong wedding was fine, and Marie Along gave me lots of cake and ice cream, and it gave me coile, but I am hetter to-day.

I still wear the American flag over my heart. I love you still.

"My Dean Fillency Yours of the 10th was

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 19th was like a bright ray of sunshine. When one is in trouble and passing through trials words of aympathy from dear absent friends tend to gladden and cheer, as your good letter did. To think that, although far away from us, you and yours were thinking and taking loyally of your friends in Hawaii. We, too, feel that the cause is a righteous one, and that thought makes us feel strong. Well, the Provisional Government is alive to-day and God is not dead. Mr. Blount certainly had a queer way of collecting and collating the evidence upon which to base his report which was the opposite of judicial inquiry and impartial search for truth. As the Practic Commercial Advertises has it. Mr. Blount's methods were simply those of a shyster attorney who sims to make out a case and obscure the truth.

"The people do not intend to be taken in a second time and will wait and watch Willis, and at the same time hold the fort.

"What does it mean to restore the ex-Queen to the throne? It means the overthrow of Christianity and a reign of heathen darkness, and also means corruption of every kind. I feel that the Almighty has been with us, and is and will be.

"Everything is unusually quiet, but the Provisional Government is firm in the stand it has taken. I feel that Mrs. it, and many other of your friends can write more fully on the political state of affairs, yet we wished to write and hope for the best, that the good Lord will in His time bring us out of all our troubles.

"We hear that the Alman, My husband joins me in sincere and hearifeit regards to you and yours, and we trust that your hearts will continue to beat for the success of the Provisional Government."

"HonoLulu, Dec. 8, 1893." FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

Government." HONOLULU, Dec. 8, 1893."

"Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1893."

"Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1893."

"Honolulu, Nov. 28, 1893.
"The Queen (?) is not yet restored !! You will get papers which will tell of the mass meeting held last night. The Government does not mean to back down at request of the United States Minister, and as yet he has not made such request. I fancy he does not know just how to present the subject—he is surprised to find such an intelligent community here: everything is different from his expectations; so he told us when we called on him. The officers of the Provisional Government, he said, would compare well with men in the United States in like position, and he doesn't know what to make of them. He did not attempt to carry out his orders; he wrote home for further instructions, and that gave us a chance to hear from abroad what he was expected to do. The Champion, H. B. M. S., is in port, and we see by the San Francisco papers that Wodehouse has promised the Queen British protection when she is restored. I am glad Capt. Witte did not live long enough to be censured by this Administration. The one joy we have in all this is the outery of the American people. A queer thing happened a few weeks ago. A rumor was whispered that the Sugar Trust had bribed Cleveland to veto annexation. Now it is town talk. It is said that one million dollars is to be given to Cleveland for refusing annexation and one million dollars more for restoring the Queen.

"At first my husband said he did not believe it. It the Sugar Trust had bribed Cleveland to veto annexation." Now it is town talk. It is said that one million dollars is to be given to Cleveland for refusing annexation and one million dollars more for restoring the Queen.

"At first my husband said he did not believe it. It the Sugar Trust, who were to give this bribe, had really done so, they would not tell of it; but now he believes there is something in it—the siy way which Cleveland has pursued all through, and which is more piainly manifest every day. Blount's neglect of every one, as far as he d

"Honor, Lu. Dec. 9. 1803.

"It has been so hard to estile down to anything it we letter writing. All we do is to sit around and task politics all day. The excitement has been intense and like old times, and I wish you could be here just to bear us saying the meanest things possible about Clevoland, and you may believe we do not spare Mr. Blount or Mr. Gresham either. It would be difficult for me to say which of the three I have the most utter contempt for. How could that Mr. Blount make such a report? He must indeed be void of a conscionce. Did you ever know of anything so unjust in all your life? I do not want to think that Mrs. Blount knew what her husband's report was going to be, and i can't think it, either, for she did seem like a true, sincere woman, and, if she did know, I do not see how she could have acted such friendiffness, and said the little things she did. Why, my blood boils every time I think of Mr. Blount. We know now exactly what sort of a man he is. I don't believe he will ever want to come to Honoldiu again. Just think of the underhanded way in which Cleveland, has treated this whole Hawalian question? I has hope that Cleveland will get all he deserves. It is impossible to talk of anything else hut politics these days, but I must toll you of the event of the season. So I will drop politics and tell you of the Afong-Whitting wedding. They were married at the contral Union Church. Mrs. S. M. Damon decorated the church, and the decorations were simply beautiful. I think we never had a more brilliant wedding in Honolulu. The church was packed. It sertainly was a very pretty and impressive wedding. Marie, Bessle, Carrie, and Helen Afong stood near the bride-two were dressed in white and two in pink. Capt. Barker was best in his element!). Ensigns Williard Liegemeir, and Mr. Theodore kane. The reception at the Afong house was exquisitely decorated in the candition is discussed and if it is "Please do not think I didn't appreciate your letter, for I assure you I did, but the political situation has unfitted us for anything, and it

"I know that you can understand the terrible strain the Provisional tioversment has been under ever since Mr. Gresham's letter reached us. It came upon us like a thunderbolt and we are not yet ready to believe the whole of it—and then to think that Cloveland has played Nero to us. Alas, man's inhumanity to man!
"Our disappointment in Mr. Blount has been painful and complete, because we did not think it peasible for Cleveland to 'paramount' a man who would do such blased and treacherous work. Ostensibly he was sent here to make an impartial report to seek after truth, even if he had to go to the despest well for it; but, no; Mr. Blount was more than willing to leave well enough alone, and saim lies off the top of royalists swamps. I wonder if tongress really understands the people whom Mr. Blount cought in his interview. Take, for instance, the private ity as and paudic reputation of some of the leading royalists—bain Farker—who tived in adultery with his present wife a year before he married her, and then took her in wellock only because the missionaries in stated upon his legitlustiang their child. At present the ex-Minister has a guardian over his sisted upon his legitlustiang their child. At present the ex-Minister has a guardian over his sisted woman for rears, and had four calidren

to marry hot.

John Cumpings, half white, lived a licenticus life, too bad for me to discuss, even in a private letter. His two mistresses live in the same house with his wife and daughter. Married man named Washburne, an ex-member of the Associated Press. Cummings has a guardian for his estate.

Marshal Wilson, paramour to her Majesty Lidiuokalant.

Lilluokalani.

"Dr. Trousseau lives with his Kanaka ladr, and smiles at any attempt to reform him—a Frenchman.

"Gov. Cleschorn, Kaiulani's father, is living undisguisedly with his native mistress, and their infant son was baptized in the English (athedral last Februarr, Cleghorn's 'affairs' are an old story.

"Gov. Cleschorn, married Likelike, sister to Liliuokalani and Kalakaua, and a woman who enjoyed her coquetries with other men than her husband, and paval efficers know who is the real father of Kalulani. Ask any of them who has been to these islands.

"Antone Rossa, half Portuguese and half native, married the widow of Mrs. J. Q. Carter's only brother, and while she isy ill with cancer he seduced his closet step-daughter, and married her three months after her own mother's and his wife's death. Mr. and Mrs. Rosa do not move even in the best native society.

"I could go on adinfinium, but there are some of these men who had hourly access to 'My special Commissioner.' Mr. Blount knew the character of the men with whom he was dealing, and gave these moral monatrosities the preference over those of clean reputations. Mr. Wodehouse, the British Minister (and one who has always been unfriendly to Americans), was constantly with Mr. Blount and Mr. Claus spreckles, on Intimate terms with Paramount, rusning in at all hours of the day and evening. When Paramount went to San Francisco he and Mrs. Blount drove stil day long with Claus's son—in preference to being entertained by Honolulu friends (annexationists who happened to be in San Francisco at that time. We all feel sorely disappointed in Mrs. Blount, and often wonder how she could have endured accepting intimate hospitalities from those whom her husband was at that very time damning and traducing to his Government and scheming for their overthrow. I often wonder if hell is large enough to take in such colonsal hypocrites. Our greatest wish is that Mr. Blount, Greaham, and your President will be made to suffer even une-half the tortures they have inflicted on us

A WOMAN'S OPINIONS OF MRS. BLOUNT.

gation by the United States Congress."

A WOMAN'S OPINIONS OF MRS. BLOUNT.

"Honolulu, H. I., Sundat, Dec. 5, 1893.

"It was more than pleasant to receive your words of comfort and cheer, and such sympathy is very dear to us, and helps us on our dreary way.

"It would take no end of time to detail to you all of Mr. Blount's hypocrisies and the causes for our disappointments in his wife. He permitted her to accept the most intimate attentions from the Provisional Government people, such as accepting Mrs. A. F. Judd's, Mrs. Damon's, Mrs. Day's, and Mrs. William Allen's time to take her out to pay her numerous calls, and this also meant the saving of carriage hire for his royal Paramountship. The ladies already mentioned and many others gave Mrs. Blount permission to let them know when they could be of any service to her, with carriage or otherwise, and the dear lady never hesitated to telephone to any of them to take her for a drive, to do shopping, or to return her numerous calls. These same ladies furnished her with home-made bread and butter (she complained of the kind supplied by the hotel and other daintles, and all were graciously accepted. When ill she sent for different ladies (of the annexation sentiment, and they nursed and sat with her, and sent her any dish she thought she would like. I am quite sure that these same ladies saved Mrs. Blount hundreds of dollars of carriage hire, to say nothing of expenditures for fruits and other palatables. Mrs. Blount added much encouragement to the missionary crowd by giving expression to sentiments that were supposed to be a reflex of those entertained by her honored husband. When she left us she said to Mrs. Atherton that America would do the right thing by the Provisional Government, and she begged Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. H. W. Severance, and other American ladies to go down to the steamer to see her off, as she wished to have lots of annexationists to say good-by to her "Mrs. It. L. Stevens did not need to electioneer in this way—and we, like a parcel of foole,

Mass His Troops and Arrest the Two Fighters and Their Backers.

Jacksonversey Jan 15 - Harris and Watkins the colored pugilists, met at the opera house to-night under articles of agreement identical with those signed by Corbett and Mitchell, and

were not interfered with.

The bout was under the supervision of the Chief of Police, and the referee was vested with power to stop the mill whenever it limb. This was not necessary at any stage of the "go," as it was a hippodrome pure and

The club people were disappointed that the contest. They were hopeful until the last moment that Gov. Mitchell would interfere, thereby showing his hand and giving them an idea of what might be expected if Corbett and Mitchell meet. The Governor, it is said, never fntended to interfere with the fight to-night. believing that it was simply a dummy affair arranged by the club to draw him out with the intention of gaining some point in the legal

arranged by the club to draw him out with the intention of gaining some point in the legal complications which State interference would have brought about.

The impression is that the Governor has the club in a hole so far as pulling off the big mill publicly is concerned.

The club people seem to be of the same opinion, too, for Manager Bowden of the club to-night left for Tallahassee, the State capital, where he will have an interview with the Governor to morrow. However, the state capital, where he will have an interview with the Governor to let up in his opposition and allow the Corbett-Mitchell match to be fought. Howden has always backed the Governor politically in Duval county, and he thinks that he is entitled to some claim to Executive consideration.

The club, however, has been so defiant in its attitude toward the Governor, and the latter has taken such a determined stand against the fight, that few believe Howden's supplication will result in any benefit to the club.

The Governor's plan in regard to the fight is said to be to mass the State militia here in sufficient force to insure the arrest of the principals and their backers, and to overawe the club people should the latter be disposed to make resistance. It is understood that the Governor has all plans consummated to this end.

Quite a number of people, including many of those opposed to the fight, do not relish the idea of the city being turned into an armed camp, and a call is being circulated to-night for a mass meeting to-morrow to protest against the proposed calling out of the militia by the Governor. Not a great many have signed the call so far, but among the signers are some of the most prominent business firms of the city fine we sure, and it may be a child from bathing in the surf, and it may be

are some of the most prominent business firms of the city.

Mrs. Corbett continues very ill. She caught a chill from bathing in the surf, and it may be a week before she recovers.

Before John Kelly has telegraphed the Duval Club that unless he is urgently needed he will not leave New York until next Friday. He will be requested to start as early as possible. sible.

Hor Spursos, S. D., Jan. 15.—The Athletic Club of this city has offered \$60,000 for the Corbett-Mitcheli mill if it is not decided in Florida, and the President has been authorized to open negotiations with the men.

LIEUT, FILLETTE IN TROUBLE AGAIN. His Third Court Martini May Result to His Dismissal from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- A court of inquiry was appointed to-day by Secretary Herbert, to meet at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 23d just, to investigate the conduct of Lieut. Theodore G. Fillette of the marine corps for failing to obey the orders of the department.

Lieut. Fillette has been in more trouble than any man in the navy. Twice he has been court martialled, and sentenced to dismissal both times, but on account of his connections has escaped. The trouble for which he is about to be called to account grows out of the Davenport case, before grows out of the Davonport case, before which he was a witness. After giving his testimony he was ordered to return to his station at Portamonth, but is said to have stopped off in New York several days on a lark. A year ago he was sentonced to dismissal for failing to nay his deits and other conduct not becoming an officer, but becreasy Trang decided to give him a years time to reform, with the understanding that the sentence might be initizated. This last offence will spously result in his dismissal from the service.

HOLDERS OF THE DANFILLE PLOAT. ING DEST ALARMED.

A Strong Committee Will Discuss the Situation With Brexel, Morgan & Co,-An Apparent Beparture from the Original Provisions of the Reorganization Scheme-The Ploating Debt and the Breres of Sale,

mond and Danville Railroad have been very uneasy over since they accortained that the presented to the court does not require payment by the purchaser of any claims subsequent to the lien of the consolidated mortgage. The foreclosure sult was brought under this mortgage, as it carries all the leases. The court is asked, as shown in THE SUN last week, to direct the unconditional payment of, first, charges of the trustee of the mortgage; second. the receiver's certificates issued under the order of June 28, 1892, about \$960,000, and, third. the mortgage, amounting to \$4,528,400, with plus after these payments arising from the sale of the road is to be applied to the extinguishment of the receiver's certificates, issued for the "Emergency Loan," but the decree does not require that the road shall be sold for enough to cover this lastdebt, and the floating debt, which is now carried on collateral by some of the largest banking and trust institutions, and by individuals in this city, is not provided for.

The feeling that there was danger of serious loss to them in case the road was bought in under this decree by the Reorganization Committee finally became so strong that a call for a meeting was sent out last week, and yesterday afternoon the representatives of about twenty-five financial institutions and bankers assembled at the offices of the Central Trust Company to consider the situation. The meeting organized with Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, as Chairman, and John A. Rutherford as Secretary. There were present among others John Inman, John G. Moore of Moore & Schley, J. C. Mabon, Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co., George F. Baker, Presitent of the First National Bank, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank. The following trust companies and banks were also represented: The Union Trust Company, Manimitan Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Fourth National Bank of America, and Importers' and Traders'

The meeting lasted about an hour, and after some general discussion it was decided to ap-

The meeting lasted about an hour, and after some general discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with Messra. Drexel, Morsan & Co. before any further steps were taken. This committee is to be composed of the Presidents, if they will accept, or other officials of the Union Trust Company, Central Trust Company, First National Bank, Chase National Bank, and Chemical National Bank.

The floating debt of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was stated in the plan devised by Drexel, Morgan & Co. for the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal Company at \$7,000,000. The debt of the East Tennessee system was stated at \$3,000,000. The Terminal Company owns all of the litchmond and Danville stock and a large part of that of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company. The plan provided for the payment of the whole of the Richmond and Danville floating debt, and \$1,200,000 of that of the East Tennessee system by an assessment of \$12.50 a share on the Richmond Terminal common stock.

It was also announced in the pamphlet explaining the features of the plan that a syndicate of \$15,000,000 had been formed to guarantee subscriptions for \$33,333 of common stock of the new company at \$15 per share, and for \$8,000,000 had been formed to guarantee subscriptions for \$33,333 of common stock of the new company at \$15 per share, and for \$8,000,000 had been formed to guarantee subscriptions for \$33,333 of common stock of the new company at \$15 per share, and for \$8,000,000 had been formed to guarantee subscriptions for \$33,333 of common stock of the new company at \$15 per share, and for \$8,000,000 had been formed to guarantee subscriptions for \$33,333 of common stock of the new company at \$15 per share, and for \$8,000,000 had been formed to guarantee subscriptions for \$33,333 of common stock of the new company at \$15 per share.

The first assessment of \$15,000,000 had been formed to guaranteed by an underwriting syndicate, the closing sentence in one of the clauses in the agreement under which dep

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

Outlines of the Plan Suggested for the Be-

A conference was held in Philadelphia on Saturday between the receivers of the Phila-delphia and Reading Railroad Company and the counsel for the New York committee representing the general mortgage bondholders in regard to the reorganization of the company The following suggestions were agreed upon as the basis for a plan of reorganization:

"The floating indebtedness of the company, including the receivers' certificates, amounts in round numbers to \$12,500,000. The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has had charge of the coal and coal accounts of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for th last fifteen months, and the business has been onducted in a very satisfactory manner, and the advances have been increased so that they now amount to \$3,000,000.

"The security in the possession of the Finance Company is believed to be sufficient to warrant an issue of \$6,000,000 of 6 per cent. ten-year trust certificates, which could be sold to the public at par, and the Finance Company has intimated that if this can be done its annual charge for services will be materially reduced after the expiration of the present con-

nual charge for services will be materially reduced after the expiration of the present contract.

"The 5 per cent collateral trust bonds owned by the Heading Company amount to \$10.000.000, and experience has shown that these bonds occupy a very strong position, being protected by the shares and bonds of the tributary and affiliated lines of the Heading system. If they can be disposed of to the security holders and stockholders of the company at a fair price, a sufficient amount will be realized to pay off the floating debt and receivers' certificates, and to provide money to deal with some of the car trusts, which mature shortly. "It will also be necessary for the general mortgage bondholders to fund their coupons for five years, and it is proposed to form a syndicate to purchase at par, for each, the coupons as they mature, thus giving to the bondholders money for the interest as it falls dueressying to the bondholders, however, the privilege of taking the coupon frust certificates themselves if they so desire. With this relief to the company, during the period of funding it will be able to take up all its maturing obligations, including the equipment notes, and have ample means, it is believed, for conducting its business. At the expiration of five years, under the terms of the last reorganization, the company will come into possession of \$10.000.000 of general mortgage 4 per cent, bonds.

"It will also be necessary that a settlement should be made with the holders of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England bonds for the release of the guarantee of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England bonds for the release of the guarantee of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England bonds for the release of the guarantee of the Philadelphia, and licading Hallroad.

"If no plan of reorganization can be carried through within a reasonable time, it is apprehended that the United Niates Court will insist upon action being taken by the bondholders, or the receivers discharged, leaving the property open to attack by its cr

N. Y. AND N. J. BRIDGE BILL.

The Opposents of the Measure Heard by the Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- Mr. Gustay H. Schwab and Mr. S. D. Corkendall of the committee ap-pointed for the purpose by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and President E.S. Atwood and Mr. B. F. Romains of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York were heard to-day by the Socretary of War in opposition to the bill which recently passed both Houses of Congress, authorizing the construction of a pier bridge across the Hudson be tween New York and Jersey City. Mr. Schwab. as the Chairman of his committee, spoke at some length in elaboration of a written argument which he filed with the Socretary. He apoke of the lower Hudson as not only serving the purposes of the vast look and weight citizer frame. but as furnishing the most magnificent narbor in the world. Although, at the present time, the occan steamship plans do not valend

ROYAL

of all in leavaning strength,-Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BARING POWDER Co., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

above the site of the proposed new bridgs, he predicted that the whole shore line within the city limits would be ultimately taken up in pier accommodations, as well as that on the Jersey side; and even now pians are being put into exceeding the test of the building of piers as high as Eighty-sixth street. The growing size of steamships, Mr. Nehwab thought, should be taken into consideration, for their handling will require the full width of the river. The building of the bridgs, with its piers, he contended, would very seriously interfere with ocean steamship traffic, and especially would this be true in foggy weather. Another objection was the inevitable formation of shoals around the abutments, which of itself would be a very serious matter.

Mr. Nehwab did not wish to be understood as objecting to the building of a bridge or bridges across the Hudson at New York; on the contrary, in sommon with all citizens of New York oity, he favored the construction of such bridges, but he would insist that they should be constructed with a single span between the pier head lines on either side of the river. Such a bridge, he believed, could be constructed at a reasonable cost, the assertion of the pro-ectors of the present scheme to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Schwab suggested that the chief engineer of the army invite plans for a single span bridge from engineers of standing and responsibility, with estimated cost of construction, from which true conclusions as to the practicability and cost of such a bridge might be drawn once for all.

Mr. Schwab was followed by Mr. Coykendall. Who believed that the passed down the Hudson every year, and would, in effect, threaten the very supremacy of the grain trade of New York dier.

President Atwood of the New York Maritime Association said that the was not at all opposed

the ocean steamship companies and foreign commerce, which, it was said, were involved in this bridge question. The speakers, however, had apparently lost sight of the great domestic interests involved—interests that would be served by the construction of a bridge across the Hudson. He denied that the proposed piers would result in any obstruction to the river traffic. On the contrary, he believed that the river itself had been an obstruction in one sense to the commerce of the country, because of the lack of facilities for crossing it. He believed that every interest of the people had been fully protected and that the advantages to be gained by the construction of the bridge were many times as great as those that would be secured by nonconstruction.

great as those that would be secured by non-construction.

Mr. McDonald, the chief engineer of the New Jersey Bridge Company, was the last speaker.
He gave it as his professional opinion that a bridge constructed of the best material known to science could not support its own weight beyond a 2.800-foot span, and it was therefore his opinion that a single-span bridge across the Hudson at the points given is a practical impossibility.

ARTHUR W. DIMOCK'S LIABILITIES. His Application to be Relieved of \$1,300,000

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.—The matter of the application of Anthony W. Dimock, an insolvent lebtor, came on this afternoon before County Judge Clearwater at his chambers. Mr. Dimock desires to be relieved of his liabilities, which, according to schedules, are over \$1.306,000. The failure of Mr. Dimock, who was at one time an active New York merchant and successful in Wall street, was due to the recent stringency in the money market. After his failure he came to Denning and organized the Peekamoose Club, which owns a targe tract of land and a club house, and the application alleges he has made the club house his

The schedules filed show that creditors to the amount of \$921,406 have waived their claims against Mr. Dimuck, and, armed with these consents, he applied to Judge Clearwater these consents, he applied to Judge Clearwater for his discharge. Some creditors oppose the application, on the ground that he is a resident of Elizabeth. N. J. and that he has not secured consents sufficient to entitle him to his discharge. In the schedules the consenting creditors are John B. Hegman, \$171.212; Passavant & Co., \$38.873; Figitman & Co., \$42.455; E. Oelbermann & Co., \$155.541; Hume lasurance Company, \$168.487; John B. Yale, \$353,615. Total consenting creditors, \$921.406.

\$33,845. Total consenting creditors, \$9.21,405.

The non-consenting creditors are Moses Sahlein, \$37,770; Irving National Bank, \$14,229; Contingntal Fire Insurance Company, in the name of William Mead, \$55,040; Farmers Loan and Trust Company, \$93,448; Central National Bank, \$14,000; United States National Bank, \$1,568, (estimated); George F. Undyke & Ca. M. F. Miller, partner, \$10,710; Revero Copper Co., Boston, \$4,668; the Equitable Life Insurance Co., \$4,008; Pearl & Ca., for account of C. A. Johns, \$27,817; Rolston & Bass, \$5,550; Charles Head & Co., \$14,084; C. & J. H. Leverich, \$14,460; Turner, Manuel & Co., \$1,425; National Bank of Commerce, \$30,070; National Bank, \$5,502. Total non-consenting creditors, \$410,452.

Those who appear in opposition are the Parmers' Loan and Trust Company and the

Those who appear in opposition are the Parmers' Loan and Trust Company and the United States National Hank.

The entire afternoon was occupied with the examination of Mr. Dimock. He admitted that there were limbilities other than those mentioned in the schedules amounting to nearly \$1,000,000.

When Baby was sick, so gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Chitoria. When she became Miss, she ching to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

REBELLION AGAINST PLATT.

THE TWO BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN SEN-ATORS BREAK AWAY.

It Was on a Bill to Allow New York City to Issue S1,000,000 in Bonds to Give Work to the Idle, Which Was Opposed by Platt's Mon-The Binaket Ballot Bill Introduced-Also a Bill Providing for a Sidewalk on Each Side of the Speedway.

ALBANT Jan. 15 .- All the Brooklyn Republicans broke away to-night and defeated Sena-tor O'Connor, who is the personal representative of Platt, the master, in the upper House of the Legislature. This revolt was already outlined in to-day's SUN.

The two Buffalo Senators did not follow the

example of the Brooklyn Senators, as was expected, but this may have been because it was not necessary for them to break away publicly since the Brooklyn Republican Senators hold the balance of power in the Senate.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill, which was prepared by the city authorities, after consultation with President Seth Low of Columbia College and other members of the committee which has taken charge of relieving the dis-tress among the unemployed.

The bill provides that the city of New York may issue bonds to the amount of \$1.000,000 to be expended on the public parks under the direction of the Board of Estimate and Ap-

portionment.
This would enable work to begin on the Speedway at once, and also on the improvement of the parks in the annexed district. All with Senator Cantor in asking that this bill objected, and the bill was sent to the Committee on Cities.

Senator Cantor then moved that the Committee on Cities be directed to report the bill at once. Senator O'Connor objected to this, confident that the Republican majority would sustain him in his position.

The roll was called, and to Senator O'Con-

nor's surprise it resulted in his defeat by a vote of 14 to 12. Senators Bradley, Owens, and Reynolds of Brooklyn goted with the Democrats, and made up the majority.

When Senator O'Connor realized the revolt by which he was overthrown he moved to recommit the bill to the committee. On this motion he made a speech attacking the city administration. He said that New York city was not governed by responsible and repre-sentative men, and that he wanted time to consider the bill before he would favor it.

Senator Cantor replied that the Senate had only a few minutes previously passed a simi-lar bill for the city of Jamestown, to authorize the expenditure of \$10,000 there for the relief of the unemployed. Every Senator had voted for the Jamestown bill, because it was favored by the authorities of that city. The motion to recommit was defeated by the same vote. Then the bill was put on its final

the Mailted Mates passed through New York. The Maritime Association, he said, is composed of men who handle nearly all of this immense traffic, and it was their opinion that the construction of the proposed bridge or bridges would be a very serious obstruction to the commerce not only of New York but of the commerce not only of New York but of the counteres not only of New York but of the counteres not only of New York but of the counteres not only of New York but of the counteres not only of New York but of the counteres not only of New York in the produce Exchange criticised many leatures of the Produce Exchange criticised many leatures of the Produce Exchange criticised many leatures of the people. In any event he thought that bonds should be required of both companies, obligating them to remove any obstruction they may have caused to navigation in case of failure to complete the work.

In any event he thought that bonds should be required of both companies of the bill in the interest of the people. In any event he thought that bonds should be required of both companies, obligating them to remove any obstruction they may have caused to navigation in case of failure to complete the work.

In any event he thought that bonds should be required of both companies of the read of the counter of the content of the counter of

ind out if they endnot be run more economically.

Mr. Ainsworth introduced a resolution calling on the New York Congressmen to vote against the Wilson Tariff hill. Mr. Ainsworth also introduced these resolutions:

Booked dif the Senate concurt. That the representatives in Congress from the state of New York be requested to express to the President the gravification of the people of his State on the abandonment by him of the people of the national Administration regarding hawait.

Termined. That we extend our congratulations to the

the people of the state on the abandonment by him of the policy of the national administration regarding hawait.

Meeting That we extend our congratulations to the efficient and propie of the Hawaiian Islands on the successful concome of their efforts to secret their independent of the state of their efforts to secret their independent of the state of their efforts to secret their independent of the second of the secon

amount which Brooklyn may spend on new school buildings.
Also authorizing Brooklyn to head \$250,000 four percent, fifty-wear bonds, creating the public pier fund, and providing for piers at the foot of North Seventh afreet. North Seventh street, and South State the Seventh of the passage of the Cantor bill last year, and in several attion particulars.

Senator Bunaldson — Appropriating 255,000 for alrengitiening the canal bank at schenectary.

By Senator dup -Previding for a park in the Twelfth ward in New York city, between 145th and 155th atreets, to be paid for by an assue of three per centillarity year bonds.

Also suitterising the construction of an iron viaduct over 165th atreet, trum at. Nicholas areans to Macomb's Bank Stride, and the Assumbly bill providing for the completion of the Cathodra park way.

the third assumity bill providing for the completion the Cachedral park waying across the Harlem in place the Macunity has Bridge across the Harlem in place the Macunity has Bridge across the Harlem in place the Macunity has Bridge across the Harlem in place the Macunity has Bridge across the Harlem in place the Macunity has Bridge and the Completion of a test for school buildings.

Also authorising the acquisition of after for school ridings in N. Sen York, and providing for the points set by the Special Term of Lominacionario approximate the process of the Special Term of Lominacionario approximate the Special Term of Lominacionary to approximate the Special Term of Lominacionary of the Special Term of Lowering and Lowering that the Attempt teneral are supply, shall perform the duties of a institut Attern when accessed to the so by the dovernor or a supply, shall perform the duties of a institut Attern when accessed to the so by the dovernor or a supply, shall perform the duties of a institut Attern when accessed to the so by the dovernor or a supply, shall perform the duties of a institut Attern when accessed to the so by the dovernor or a supply, shall perform the duties to a institut Attern when accessed to the so by the dovernor or a supply to the south of the state bonds for the street confidence of the state that are not the court of system in the preparation of the Court of system and temperature.

In M. Alamworth —fravioling that are extraordinary run of the Court of system in the preparation by Mr. Ashaworth —fravioling the term in the beautiful providing the state particular providing the south of the sign of the state particular the subject of the sign between New York city it that particular of the look by the south of Newtown by Mr. Melling and the Assambly man Kerngan's has a sign of the court of system in the state of fact and the same and the subject of the sign of the state particular and the subject of the same in the same sign of the same sign of the same sign of the same sign of the same s Ores. My Mr. Mittneyht Assembly man Kerrigan's last year suit resin ing the rate of fare on the New York and East http://erry. My br. Schulic Ad. horizing Brooklyn to emarrant public mers of North Seventh, North Second, and neuting Maria Second. or also had, and providing that any oratera planted by shellith tentministeners shall be desuited legally planted. By Mr. Cahila-Sallyan's hast year's bill providing for the fectivity of pawaitrokers. By Mr. Martin-journity that assessments for head improvements in the Treenty-third and Twenty-tourth wards of New Yers he paid in another installments at the rate of five per orat. By Mr. Where Providing that banks shall publish anomaly the smeats of deposeds unchanged for Oratera, and chall be engineers in the subject to impacting by my model authority.

by any occas authority.

Dr. Mr. State-Sutpemering the Board of Fire Compitationary of new York to determine the pension
contained by the Compitation of the Property of the

There will be a hearing to-morrow upon the bill to recent the Buffalo charter amendments of last rear.

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WERE ANY OF THE STAFF DROPPED! If so, the Brooklyn Homespathic Mospital

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Homosopathic Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Brooklyn was held last night. It usually takes place early in De-cember, but was postponed from time to time, owing to a serious disa-greement between some of the members of the medical and surgical staff and the trustees, resulting from the ill feeling engendered ever the old scanda!, in which Miss Laura A Betts, the Superintendent of the Training School, and Dr. H. M. Lewis of the surgical

staff were involved. The Betts-Lewis controversy was disposed of over a year ago, after a prolonged investiwere subjected to some severe criticism for alleged indiscretion on their part, both were continued in their official places in the insti-

This action on the part of the trustees, it is said, has never met with the approbation of some members of the staff, and has led to

more or less friction.

It was announced some months ago that the trustees had determined at the annual meeting to drop four or five members of the staff

ing to drop four or five members of the staff
who were opposed to Dr. Lewis and simultaneously it was rumored that if this action were
taken most of the other doctors would resign.
How the controversy terminated has night
could not be learned. Nearly a score of the
trustees were on hand at So clock, and they
remained in conference behind locked doors
until almost midnight. As each trustee retired he said to the reporters:

"I can't tell you a word about what was
done. You must see Mr. L. H. Arnold, the
President."

When Mr. Arnold was going out he said:

"Nothing can be given out to the press tonight. I have got all the papers and reports
which came before us, and I will be ready to
tell what was done at my office at 3 Broad
street at 10 o'clock in the morning. Until then
we have all been pledged to secreey."

A gentleman connected with the hospital
said it was understood that several members
of the medical and surgical staff had been
dropped by the trustees. If this was done, the
resignation of the rest is likely to follow.

Whether Miss Betts would retire or not from
her place at the head of the Training School
could not be learned.

LURRED AWAY AND STARRED.

LURRED AWAY AND STABBED.

Dr. Ashbrook Was a Witness in a Pending Criminal Case-Will Probably Die. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 15.-A series of prosecutions is pending in the Criminal Court against several of the former officials of the local headqarters of the Metropolitan Life In-

surance Company of New York.

About a year ago officials of the company came here and procured indictments against William Groves, manager of the local branch; Dr. R. L. Ashbrook, the medical examiner, and several sub-agents alleging forgery and embezzlement. Mr. Groves's case came on first last summer, and he was convicted, but pro-cured a new trial. Last fall his case came up again and he was convicted upon one indict-

cured a new trial. Last fall his case came up again and he was convicted upon one indictment.

A second case was to have come on to-day before Judge Jordan. Dr. Ashbrook, although also indicted, was a witness for the State against Groves.

Last night about half-past 11 o'clock a messenger went to Dr. Ashbrook's residence and said that the Doctor was wanted to attend a man in the eastern edge of the city who had been badly hurt in a fight. The messenger said that when the Doctor arrived in what is known as the Peninsula a man would met him and direct him to the wounded man.

Ashbrook went out in his huggr, and on the Peninsula met a stranger who told him to follow him. The Doctor got out of his buggy and followed the man across a field and over the bank of Wheeling Creek.

As he started down the bank, he was knocked down and was then beaten terribly and stabled repeatedly, one knife wound penetrating the stomach. Four men were in the assaulting party. In about an hour Dr. Ashbrook managed to crawl up the bank to his buggr, where he drank some whisker. His horse took him home, where he arrived unconscious about 2 o'clock to-day. He will probably die.

Dr. Ashbrook had received two warnings recently that he would be killed by persons interested in the pending cases, but he paid ne attention to them.

The Rev. C. J. Kelly to Succeed Pather Corrigan.

It is understood on authority that cannot be doubted that Father Charles J. Kelly, assist-aut pastor of St. Mary's Church in Jersey City, will be appointed pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken, to succeed the late Father Patrick Corrigan. The subject of the Father Patrick Corrigan. The subject of the appointment was discussed yesterday by hishop Wigger and his council, and Father Kelly was decided upon as the fittest man for this important charge. Formal announcement of his appointment will probably be made today. Father Kelly is 37 years old. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., and educated at Seton Hall College. He is considered by some perhaps the most eloquent preacher in the diocese. For several years he has practically been pastor of St. Marry's Church, the venerable Father Senet naving intrusted to him the entire management of affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Dr. Mallory, Health Officer in Rochester, was advised by the State Board of Health recently to examine the milk furnished in that city and report the existence of nished in that city and report the existence of tubercle bacilius, if found. State Cattle Inspector Curtis was ordered by the State Board of Health to-day to go to Rochester and tag all of the cattle of P. J. Cogswell. L. D. Ely, and Mr. Howard of Fairport. Tuberculosis, it is said can be communicated to the human family through the medium of milk, but not through butter, if made from separator cream, the motion eliminating the tubercle bacilius, at least as far as bacteriological examinations have ret demonstrated.

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